NEW-YORK. TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1872.

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A THEATER BURNED.

NIBLO'S GARDEN IN RUINS. THREATENED DESTRUCTION OF THE METROPOLI-BISH LOFT-A MYSTERIOUS ZXPLOSION-LOSS \$200,000-THE THEATER TO BE RE-

Theater, the oldest of the places of amusement in this city, has been burned for the third time, and not a vestige of the once elegant theater remains but

Just before S a. m. yesterday. Capt. Peter Yale of the Sanitary squad, while passing up Crosby-st. cherved smoke issuing from the roof of the Meanwhile, those employed in the theater various kinds. The line of hose attached to the the theater and Metropolitan Hotel was threatened,

Broadway, Mercer, Greene, Prince, Spring, Houston,

were directing a stream from the family circle to the flames, which had broken through the dome, an explosion occurred. Foreman Hugh Benner and Privates Thomas Loughran, William Mahoney, Thomas Carroll, and Capt. Clinchy of the Fourteenth Precinct Police were blown backward for a considerable distance and partly not seriously injured. Forema

gan to fail on the stage, driving out the firemen who

All that could be done was to endeavor to save and the entire building deluged with water.

books and papers were hurriedly placed in the safe. great haste. A considerable number, more hopeful, re-mained, thinking that it would be time enough for them to go when the hotel was actually on fire. The efforts of the firemen were crowned with complete success. flames were prevented from fastening on the hotel, and although several of the window-sills were burned and the glass cracked by the intense heat, at no time were the fiames allowed to gain an entrance. The efforts of the firemen were aided materially by the peculiar attraction of the theater. The garden, about 25 feet wide, extends nearly two-thirds of the distance between the hotel and the theater; and beyond this, between the stage of the theater and hotel extension, is an alley-way four feet wide; and beyond this again a dead wall. But for these advantages the hotel would certainly have been destroyed. The heat from the burning theater was for two hours so intense that the firemen were compelled to remain at a considerable distance. Inside the hotel they were enabled to take advantage of places where they could shield themselves from the intense how, and still reach the fire with the full force of the powerful streams thrown by the steamers.

Within two hours the theater was destroyed, and neithing remained out four bare walls, and a confused meaning remained but four bare walls, and a confused meaning remained out four bare walls, and a confused management of the gorgeons stage trappings of "The Rlack Crook."

"The Nama Queen," "The White Fawn," and "Lalla Bookh."

Mr. Jarrett, of Messrs. Jarrett & Paimer, the of the theatre, says their loss will be about \$30,060, on which they have an insurance of only \$7,506-\$5,000 by alle Company of this city. The articles destroyed cost them very much more than this, but they had served their purpose, and in many instances had been cast aside, and might never have been used again. All of the porgeous scenery of "The Black Crook." The White Fawn," "The Naiad Queen," "Pocahontas," "Black gorgeous scenery of "The Black Crook." The White Favn," "The Naiad Queen," "Pocahontas." "Black Friday." etc., and many handsome costumes and properties were utterly destroyed. A few dresses were thrown out of the Grosby-st. windows. The heimets breast-plates and shields worn by the Amarons in "The Black Grook" and "The White Fawn," had been newly slivered and were to have been worn last might in "Laila Rookn." The store of weapons, including swords and rapiers of all kinds, was one of the most complete in the country. The scenery, properties, and costumes of "Laila Rookh," belonging to John F. Cole, lessee of the Grand Opera House, had been hired by Messrs. Jarreti & Palmer. Nearly all of the scenery and a large portion of the properties and costumes had been reimoved from the Grand Opera House to Niblo's Theater, and were destroyed. A portion of the reinaunder were on the way to the theater when the firs broke out. Mr. Cole estimates his loss at \$15,000. For the property destroyed.

Bignar Opera, the leader of the orenestra, loses about \$1,000 worth of music. One of the violinists lost at linstrument valued at \$250, and nearly every member of the orchestra loses one or more instruments. Most of the orchestra loses one or more instruments. Most of the orchestra loses one or more instruments. Most of the orchestra loses one or more instruments. Most of the orchestra loses one or more instruments. Most of the orchestra loses one or more instruments. Most of the orchestra loses one or more instruments. Most of the orchestra loses one or more instruments. Most of the orchestra loses one or more instruments. Most of the members of the dramatic company jost their ward-cobes. Charles H. Morton lost \$000 on his wardrobe and some theatries books and manuscripts, among them a complete record of theaters that have been burned in this country. L. J. Vincent, slage manager, lost his wardrobe and a number of the ballet lost anything, their dreaces being kept by them at their lodgings. B. Sherwood, master machinist, at consi

A PARTHIAN GLANCE AT NIBLO'S.

Niblo's Garden has gone the way of all the 9th of August, acted Frederick Fitzailen, to "He's Not Amiss," and attracted lively interest and emphatic approval. Another notable incident was the first performance in New-York of the opera of "Lucia," of September, by a company comprising Signors Valtellina, Antognini, Albertazzi, and Maggiori, and Signoras Majocchi, Thamesi, and Miss Cond. Mitchell of the old Olympic gave opers and burlesque at Niblo's there in the Autumn of that year. Mr. John Dunn's first appearance in America was made at this Niblo's derived grace and interest from the acting of Mr. Mckinson, Mr. H. Placide, Mrs. Mowatt, and Mr. Brougham, who appeared in irregular success

norn of July, 1849, under the management of Chippencompany that included, among others, Mr. Charles Burke—a great natural genius and a superb artist. by the Placides, Hackett, Mrs. John Sloan, George Bar-Shaw Howard, now Mrs. Rose Watkins, Opera was given at Niblo's, by Antonio Pader's Ha-1850. Then Brougham appeared, in a drams of his own called "Home." Miss Cushman acted Meg Merrilles here on the 10th of Jone, and Miss Fanny Wallack was seen on the 17th. The Ravels played a long engagement, suding with the year. French vandeville, patiet, circus, pantomine, and drama filled up the year 1861. The latter element was very finely given by a company headed by Burton and including Blake, Placide, Lester Wallack, Dunn, Sefton. Bland, Mrs. J. Wallack, jr., Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Settou, bor, and Anna Taillon sang there, in "The Crown Dia mouds." In 1852 Gustavus V. Brooke was seen at this house, and Mr. Chas. Wheatleigh made his debut, playing time in America, Nov. 1, in that year. Henrietta Sontag as Maria, in "La Figlia di Resgimente." When opened in 1854, Nibio's had been enlarged and redecorated, and the Ravels once more made it attractive. Mrs. Mowatt then played her farewell engagement taking final leave of the stage on the 3d of June. The chief incidents of 1855 were the appearance of Rachel, as This be and Phedre (she had previously acted at the Metropolitan), and the production of Bristow's opera of Van Winkle," by the Pyne and Harrison Opera Company. Mark Smith made a conspicuous appearance on Sept. 5, 1856, as Admiral Frank pearance on Sept. 5, 1856, as Admiral Frank is. Mmc. Scheerer Johannsen, a German vocalist of ability and distinction, was heard on the 23d of October.

Maretzek conducted a season of opera, in the Spring of 1857. Miss Cashman played a farewell engagement in 1858, and Miss Mary Devlin—afterward Mrs. Edwin Booth—made her first appearance in New-York, playing Juliet. Dan Rice's Circus and the Rayels were seen in this year, as also were Mr. Dion Boueleault and Miss Agnes Robertson. "Pauvette" and "The Pope of "Rome," from the Prench, by Mr. Bouclosuit, were brought out then. In 1858. Mr. Eddy

sion. Mr. Epes Sargent's comedy of "Change Makes Change" was damned here in this year, on the 6th of Oc-

tober. The features of the season of 1846 were H. Pla-

cide's Harersack, in "The Old Guard," Hackett's Falstoff,

George Holland's Mr. Golightly, and a series of personations by Burton. More startling than all of these, how

eyer, as an incident to, the house itself, was the entire

destruction of the place by fire, which happened on the

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE ENGAGE-MENT IN NAVARRE-DON CARLOS AGAIN RE-

MADRID, Monday, May 6, 1872. The latest dispatches from the scene of the and the forces commanded by Don Carlos state that 40 of the insurgents were killed, 10 wounded, and 630 taken retreating Carlists. Prisoners are continually arriving

Pants, Monday, May 6, 1872. umored in that city that Don Carlos has been captured by the Spanish Government forces. Rada has certainly fled to France. The Government of Spain has made a demand upon France for his expulsion from French ter Navarre fled into France to escape impressment into the ranks of Don Carlos, previous to his engagement with

A special dispatch from Paris to The Standard, published in its evening edition, says that Don the Spanish Government forces. The inhabitants of Na-

MORE CENSURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON CAPIT-ULATIONS—TRANSPORTATION OF COMMUN-

PARIS, Monday, May 6, 1872. The report of the Committee on Capitulations censures the officers who commanded at Toul, Laon and Soissons during the war, because, when they surren dered those places to the German troops, they neglected

Two hundred and fifty Communists, who have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and have since their trials been confined in the fortifications on the Isle of Aix, sailed, to-day, for New-Caledonia, in the

South Pacific Ocean, to serve out their sentences.

MIDNIGHT.—No confirmation of the reported capture of

GREAT BRITAIN.

LORD RUSSELL'S MOTION ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AGAIN POSTPONED. LONDON, Monday, May 6, 1872.

It is thought the motion of Lord Russell for humble address to Her Majesty's Government praying hat the British arbitrator at Geneva be instructed to withdraw from the Tribunal of Arbitration until the claims of the United States for consequential damages are withdrawn, which was to have been made at the session of Parliament to-night, will be again postpon The dock inborers have joined the sailors of ampton in a strike, which causes great inconver The strikers gather in large crowds and make noisy demonstrations. A detachment of Metropolitan Police has been dispatched from London to Southsmpton to as sist the authorities in preserving order.

CONVENTION OF PHOTOGRAPHERS

St. Louis, Mo., May 6 .- The third National be greatly increased by the trains of to-night and to-morrow morning.

In connection with this Convention, there will be a grand exhibition of photographs in Masonic Hail. There are pictures now here from many of the principal galleries in this country, and also from England. France, and Germany. The exhibition is expected to be the finest ever made in the United States.

BROWNSVILLE, May 6 .- Capt. McConnell arat Fort Brown for duty in protecting the frontier from the Mexican cattle thieves. Another company of cavalry reached Ringgold Barracks a few days ago, and Gen.
McCook has orders to mount a company of infantry to
look after the cattle-robbers. With his mounted force the
border will have some protection from the Mexican raiders
but in view of the disbanding of Cortina's volunteers, a
strong force will be needed here to see that they de not
come to Texas to renew their robberies during their enforced idieness on the Mexican side.

... John Charles Pratt, Marquis of Camden, age died yesterday. He was in his thirty-second year, and secreeded to title in 1886. He searched a danginer of the Date of Martin States and the second year, and the second year in the second year in the second year.

WASHINGTON.

AN ADMINISTRATION CAUCUS. THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE POREIGN COMMITTEES EXCLUDED FROM A CONSULTA-TION ON THE ALABAMA QUESTION—INDIGNANT PROTEST FROM FERNANDO WOOD.

[ST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 6 .- Fernande Wood brought to the attention of the House to-day, as a question of privilege, the fact that a meeting of the Committee partment on Saturday, convened by the President by his private secretary, from which meeting he and his Democratic colleagues upon the Committee had been excluded. He appeared to think this discrimination all the more un warrantable from the fact that the Com mittee was, by the nature of its business a non-partisan Committee, before which no party question had ever come, to his knowledge. Mr Banks declared that no meeting of the Committee at the State Department, but it was not a Com mittee meeting. The Speaker decided that ther was no question of privilege involved in the matter and as no further debate was in order, the subject dropped. It was much discussed in conversation, however, in both the House and Senate during the The Democratic Senators on the Foreign excluded from the meeting, as their brethren in the House, and were equally indignant. The opinion was freely expressed by many Republicans that the were an affair of partisan politics merely. Members mittees agreed that the President's action had no precedent in their experience, and said that it had always been the custom, when the Committees had been consulted by the President or the Secretary of State on diplomatic affairs, to request the attendance of all members without distinction of party

REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEES OF BOTH

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, May 6 .- The Senate French Arms Investigating Committee will report on Wednes day or Thursday of the present week. The majority, which is understood to comprise all the Republicans

perfect right, by the law of nations, to sell arms and ordnance stores to any purchaser, even though that purchaser be known to be one of two beiligerents, with

tee seem to have had any doubt was whether the War Department, having laid down for itself a rule of action, co-Prussian war, but as the Committee will re position, and that it was not required by our neutral obligations, this question will be of little importance in their report. Senator Stevenson, it is understood, will

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6 .- Mr. Acker of estruction to the set of Congress of July 20,1868 &c., which is dangerous to a Republican form of governnance Department must have known, or could have known if they had made the inquiry, that the bulk of the arms were going to France, as they were delivered Prench steamers, and at which French vessels were in the habit of leading; that some of these arms were delivered directly on board of French steamers, from lighters, in the presence of per-sons in the employ of the Ordnance Bureau, at New-York City, and that some were delivered in boxes marked " R. F.," which was generally understood to mean French Republic. Also, that some of the guns were delivered after Oct. 13, 1870, the day on which it be came unmistakably known that the Remingtons were the agents of the Prench Government. Leaving the question of a violation of the neutrality laws to be argued, this pretext might have been taken as a pretext by a Government than

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL PROBABLE DEFEAT OF THE MORRILL AMEND-MENT-THE TARIFF MUDDLE-STILL ANOTHER AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION-THE

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE)

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 6, 1872. The Morrill amendment to the Deficiency Appropria tion bill was discussed in the House Appropriations Committee this morning. Mr. Garfield, the chairman, took petuate the words." disloyal" and "rebel," and project them into all future time, and that it aimed a blow at the judiciary of the country, which he was determined should not be struck, if he could prevent it. Other members of the Committee also opposed the amendment, and a majority voted to recommend that the House should non-concur on it. The question will come up in the House to-morrow. There will no doubt be a struggle over it, but the indications are that Mr. Garfierd will be sustained by a considerable majority. Statistics of the suits pending in the Court of Claims for restitution of the proceeds of the sale of captured cotton, which the Morrill amendment prevents the Court from adjudication, show that the number of bales for which claims are made is 91,871, worth \$15,727.788 15. No new cases can be filed, for a statute of fluitations went into effect Aug. 29, 1868. The amount of the proceeds of sales of captured and abundened property in the Treasury is \$25,02,469 94, so that if all the claims were to be allowed by the Court, which is, of course, improbable, there would remain a balance of this fund of over 10,000,000.

The following is an extract from an argument in opthe judiciary of the country, which he was determined The following is an extract from an argument in opprinted and put in circulation : .

printed and put in circulation:

The people are not taxed to raise the means to pay these judgments, nor are any bonds issued and sold for the money therefor, for it belongs to the beneficiaries; that is, those who can comply with the requirements of the law giving them the right to recovery. To keep them out of this by new legislation, after a decision of the courts based on laws passed by Congress, this new legislation to have a retroactive effect on vested rights, is too palpable a breach of faith not to be condemned when understood. It is in fact prostituting the absolute power of the United States to afture citizens to repose a trust under certain stipulations, and, afterward, in order to retain the benefits of the trust fund, solely in and for the trustoes, to remodel the conditions and terms after the citizen has had implicit confidence in the good faith and honor of the United States by submitting to a tribunal created especially for trying the issues. As between individuals it would be res adjudicata. Shall a different rule of justice be adopted in determining the relations between the citizen and he Government.

A new feature in the Tariff muddle was developed in

the House, to-day. Mr. Dawes moved to suspend the ruses to make it in order, when the Thriff bill is counted

week ago the chairman of that Committee said that it lone in the matter no time must be lost. Now it is re-Sepator Thurman, who has been called West by sickness in his family. Additional evidence is daily received

amendment to the Post-Office Appropriation Bill, raising the amount of subsidy to be paid to the Brazilian line of

nd bringing them before the House for its action, in-

The House Education and Labor Committee tried, today, to get an evening session assigned to them, to en-able them to bring up their bills to prohibit the importation of coolies to pay women in government employ the same wages as men, to give the proceeds of the sale of public lands in certain Western States for school purposes, and other measures. The House refused to make the order. The Military Committee was, however, allowed Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week in which to present its business, and the Committee on Claims was given an evening of next week.

Barnum's great show entered town this morning and attracted much attention on the Avenue. The tents have been thronged both atternoon and evening.

A telegram was received, to-day, at the Department of Justice from the United States District-Attorney at Charleston, South Carolina, in which he says that a Deputy Marshal just returned from Marietta, Georgia,

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., May 6 .- Delegates to the Labor Reform Convention are arriving in limited numbers. Appearances this morning were decidedly in favor of nominating candidates, which the Democracy at Reading would indorse without besitancy. McClelland, McCalmont, and Wright were prominent for the

land, McCalmont, and Wright were prominent for the Governorship. A strong tide has, however, set in this evening in favor of the nomination of a gentleman holding no allegiance to either of the old parties, and the project may be carried. Richard Trevellick, J. C. Sylvis, Hinchliffe, Cameron, and others, are looked for this evening as visitors, and their counsels are expected to give atrength to this movement. Strong Protective Tarriff resolutions will be offered, and a fight made for their adoption, especially by the western counties. William Craft of No. 21 Suffolk-st., a number of the Mutual Life Guard, composed mainly of

residents of the Sixth Ward, attended a pic-nic of the Association last evening, in Hamilton Park, at Sixty-eighth-st, and Third-ave. About midnight he left the

TELEGRAPHIC BOTES.

The Emperor William gave a long audience ...John Lambert, member of the Maine Legisla-...Wm. Sanford Rogers, age 85, formerly a purser United States Newy, died in Bestes on Sanday.

Chited States Revy, died in Bestes on Sanday.

Church has authorized the transfer of \$3,000 to the Presbyterian Mission of New-York.

Minison of New-York.

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, the agent on the the United States before the Geneva Tribunal of Arhitestion, are Berlin to-day for Cologue. He expects to arrive in Paris on

...Michael Reagan was arrested in Providence, reterior, on a charge of mantering Patrick Smith, at Mouport, hardfriday. Reagan had since subted in the United States Army, and was starting with a number of recursis for New York when parasited.

COMMENTS ON CINCINNATI.

TONE OF THE INDEPENDENT PRESS A STRONG TICKET-THE SIGN OF A POLITICAL

salazming with doughy faces at the feet of James M. Mason and Jefferson Davis. Of his associate on the taket, Gratz Brown, a no less eminent Administration, authority than Col. Forney testifies that he has "an anti-Slavery record and a Republican career of which any man might be proud, and which entitle him to the crateful thanks of the American people." If the platform upon which these veteran Republicans at present stand is not satisfactory to the Philadelphia gentlemen, they are at perfect liberty to build a better one. We do not wish to be misunderstood as predicting that the Convention will ratify the Cinelmant nominations; we do not care at this time to enter more fully into the reasons for such a course. It would undoubtedly mean acute disappointment at the White House and bitter mortification in the Senatorial cabal and the more intolerant section of the Grant press. But it would also mean the salvation of the Republican party. That the Democratic National Convention will assemble, may now be set down as a fixed fact. Wimit it will do when it assembles is, however, a problem which cannot at present be solved, for the very good reason that some of the most important factors are not yet given. Some of the Grant propers affect to find Horace Greeley's candidacy very amusing. The soberer organs, to be sure, soon puriled to see where the laugh comes in. But the giddy young-lings are quite convuised with merriment. If Mr. Greeley's terious sort. It has undoubtedly taken the country by surprise. There is more or less disappointment and diapproval.

papers affect to find Horace Greeley's candidacy very amusing. The soberer organs, to be sure, soon puzzled to see where the laugh comes in. But the gaidy young-links are quite convulsed with merriment. If Mr. Greeley's nomination is a joke, it is a joke of a pretty scrious sort. It has undoabtedly taken the country by surprise. There is more or less disappointment and diapproval. We are not a reticent people—at least, in our politics—and these amotions have naturally enough found expression in the public press. But these impulsive atterances are one thing; the sober second thought, the deliberate judgment of the American people, is another. The man is exceptional, and so is the candidacy. Its weak points lie on the surface; they are to be seen of all men. It requires no extraordinary gifts of discernment or wit to single them out. But the strength of this candidacy, may easily escape a superficial criticism. It does not lies on the surface, but beneath it—down where the American people keep their hearts. It will need time to develop it; but as this canvass advances it wift become more and more apparent, until even our mirthful friends of the Grant faction will be quite able to see it. Horace Greeley may be voted down. That is not impossible. But he cannot be laughed down, or specied down, or cariculared down. That was tried with Abraham Lincoln. Newspaper wits had a good deal to say about the Illinois rail-splitter, some doesn or so years ago. They made merry over the length of his legs, very much as Mr. Thomas Nast has latterly made merry over a similar physical peculiarity in one of Abraham Lincoln's trusted friends. They commonly aliqued to him as "the ape," and "the baboon." A certain Journal of Civilization, which is now industriously carleauring Horace Greekey, a dozen years ago scattered broadcast through the country a lying cartoon in which Abraham Lincoln was depicted, whisky glass in hand, cracking a dranken joke for the facetious editors of the procent day. They should remember that quips and carric

THE BUGLE BLAST OF VICTORY.

THE BUGLE BLAST OF VICTORY.

From Frank Lesier: Illustrated Necessage:

The trumpet-note from the Liberal Convention, at Cincinnati, gives forth no uncertain sound. It is the bugle-blast of victory to come, as sure as Blucher's trumpets rang out the knell of another military usurper at Waterloo. The Cincinnati Convention has more than justified the hopes of its friends, and buffled the machinations of its enemies. It has been in every way the most imposing uprising of the American people, to counsel fogether for the real safety of the nation, since those early days of war, when that nation's true life stood in ne greater jeopardy than now. The circumstances attending that demonstration give it all the greater significance, and stamp its action with greater value. For, it was no caucus-called, politician-packed Convention which has just concluded its deliberations—no machine, whose secret cogs and screws were all prearranged by the managers—but a truly Republican conference of American citizens, consulting for the actety and honor of the Republic. It has a popular movement, dictated by principle and conviction, and lancecan of the contrivances of wire pullers—an indignant protest against misrate—the Cincinna it Convention represents it; and its alternaces and nomine.